SULTATION. CHANGES SUGGESTED IN THE TREATY-NO RE-PORT EXPECTED BEFORE MONDAY - CON-SIDERABLE OPPOSITION EXPECTED IN THE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Foreign Relations Committee, having under discussion the Trenty of Washas in session for nearly seven hours to-day, all thers of the Committee being present. The Treaty was read and discussed, article by article, and several changes suggested from time to time, as the reading preceded. It does not appear, thus far, that any member of the Committee is hostile to its provisions, or has any disposition to oppose it. Some of the members er to have certain changes made, but no conive action was taken, the session of the Committee city taken up in a general discussion of the

The Schalers are as little disposed to communicate ination in advance of their action as the Commission-erc. From the manner in which the Committee has to work, it is evident that the members don't intend to keep the Senate waiting any longer than is necessays; but the length of the document and its importance ecladed the possibility of reporting it to the Scuate en it again assembles to-morrow. Members believe, however, that the Committee will have substantially

cleard its examination on Monday. Conversation among Senators to-day and this evening shows that the Treaty will not be ratified without a spirited and perhaps long debate, and that there is some rally speken of as a remarkably strong one, though almeet every one criticises some point of it. Three Sen m, who are conceded to be among the best lawyers in the Scenic, asserted in Convention this evening that ere was not a concession to the United States in whole Treaty. That, so far as the Alabama dus are concerned, we have only a Board of Arbitra then provided for, and, perhaps, a second, but nething tangible, while if England should get into war with any American nation, or with any of her provinces, and privalcers should be fitted out in our ports, we should be held responsible under this Trenty without any Board of In other words, they say that there is no unty that the Board of Arbitration will find that we ave any valid claims, while, if a parallel case should arise in the future, there could be no question as to our responsibility. But this is not considered, by the nule city of the Senators, as a fair statement of case, since one of the provisions of the Trenty is that the principles haid down shall be retroactive, and will therefore, fasten upon England the full responsibility for them. The same Senators also claimed that no conession was made to us in regard to the fisheries, but that it is proposed that we buy every privilege given us

and pay its full value. San Juan, they say, is left about

it was in the Treaty on the subject negotiated by

There are very few, however, who criticise the Treaty as a whole; but the following are some of the points which will arise in debate. They will relate principally to the article which provides for the settlement of the cluius of British subjects. Considerable surprise is exseed by Mr. Summer, and one or two others, that the merican Commissioners did not insist that Great Littain should subudt a schedule of the claims of her bject, so that it might be definitely known of what of they are, and what is their amount. e assurance has been given at the State Department that they are insignificant in amount, and will not include any of these to which the in public will object; and Granville's letter to France has been cited, to show that there is no occasion tear that they will be large. But the reply to this as e is, that we are not sure that England will abid by these precedents, and that it would have been much uctory to have had these points de cly settled in the Trenty itself. To show that may be very considerable in amount, it is aid that \$1,700,000 is involved in the case of the Peterhoff slone, which was captured in the Rio Del Norte and cen Calch Cushing is reported to have said within Supreme Court, and an opinion against the United State has been given. A law firm in this city has \$500,000 worth of claims for tobacco captured on vessels whi were a few hours late in getting away from Norfolk and other ports when the blockade was declared.

Several Senaturs announced, before the Treaty was good, that they would not vote a de blockade-runners, and it will therefore have to be shown that such claims age to be excluded to get their support. Mr. Summer will also call attention to what he considers the cumbersome nature of the Board of Arbitration, and, perhaps, saggest that it would have been more satisfachave allowed British chalmants to prosecute in the United States Court of Claims. A law passed in July, 1908, has the effect to forbid an Englishman to recover in or Court of Claims, so long as a like privilege is not ac corded to citizens of the United States in England. The question of amending the Treaty has already arisen, and precedents for such action have been looked up.

This Trenty is very similar in its character to the one regulated by John Jay in 1791, both being Treaties of reconciliation, and no other of a similar character have ever been made by the United States. But that Treaty was ratified by a vote of only 20 to 10, and to obtain ever that vote if was necessary to amend it. The Treat was also, like that of 1871, of such a character that Washington thought it best that it be given to the public immediately through the press, but the day before he was to do this a prominen Senator handed a copy to a journalists, and the treat was published. The popular idea that the English Commissioners were clothed with plenary powers in regard to negotiating this treaty is said to be incorrect. They had such powers only in name, every point in the treaty having been submitted by telegraph to the author

### AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM. WHERE DID THE TRIBUNE GET A COPY OF THE TREATY T [GENERAL PLESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, May 11 .- When, yesterday afternoon, the Senate ordered the Treaty of Washington to be printed, one of the confidential clerks in the office of the Secretary of that body carried the document to the public printing office to prevent the possibility of a copy getting into improper hands. He natrowly watched the mechanical operations, in company with an assistant foreman of the printing estabent. The soiled or imperfect sheets were promptly thrown into the furnace burned. About midnight he returned to the Secretary's office and put the printed copies of the treaty in a secure place under lock and key. The duty thus far was satisfactorily performed. Such Senators as visited the capital this morning were quietly and privately furnished with copies of the document.

Tolegrams were received in the course of the day, however, that the Treaty so carefully guarded had found its way into print. The question, repeatedly asked, "How eopy was procured for publication ?" has auxious inquirers. The Clerk, however, above suspicion, and has always been faithful to his obligations. Before the treaty was ordered to be printed in confidence by the Senate for its own use, several dozen copies were printed under direction of the Department of State, and pieced in the hands of members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and one or two other Senators, and also to the members of the Joint High Commission. These gentlemen say they still have their copies. Some official inquiry will undoubtedly he made as to the mystery of the publication, and also as to the means of correspondents obtaining information concerning debates in secret session.

The message of the President communicating the treaty to the Senate is said to be very brief, and makes no recommendations, but merely submits it for consid-

### A PROTEST AGAINST THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

THE HEIRS OF EARL STIELING LAY CLAIM TO THE PERFERIES AND THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA-THEIR PROTEST LAID

BEFORE THE SENATE. Washington, May 11.-Copies of a circular letter, in the ferm of a protest against a pertion of the

tors, representing that two of the four living heirs of th late Earl Stirling are now citizens of the United States, nd demand that attention which, heretofore, their father solicited upon the question of their rights to the American Fisheries and proprietorship of the Canadas. As the legal decedent and inheritor of William Alexander, the first Earl Stirling, the late Earl, the ninth in suc cession, and father of the present claimant, came to this country some years ago to make known his rights to the Canadas and the Fisheries, then, as now, a subject of treaty between the United States and Great Britain nd in order to adjust, if possible, some form of settle ment which might prove agreeable to the United States and acceptable to Great Britain and Idmself. His claim was then set forth in detail, supported by an array of egal gentlemen from both hemispheres, among was the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who fully indersed the Earl's claim as the legal and lineal

### WASHINGTON.

MINISTER WASHBURNE AS A MEDIATOR IN PARIS THE NEW PONDS—A NEW CATTLE DISEASE.
[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCE.]

Minister Washourne has addressed a note to the Secretary of State saying that, in accordance with a wish M. Chiqui, Archbishop of Myre, and M. Lonouer Cho vino, the Vicar-General of Paris, and others he asked of Gen. Cluseret to have the Arci he asked of Gen. Ginseret to have the Archibishop of Paris removed from confinement. The removal was made unofficially, and shapiv in the interest of humanity. Gen. Cinseret replied that the resulting of the control of the parish of the part of the parish of the paris washborne, with a member of the English Embassy

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE FOLICE-REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Boston, May 11.—The Joint Special Comnittee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appoint investigate charges of corruption against the State Conand have recommended a bill to reorganize in shadary, and have recommended a bill to reorganize in shadars one which was defeated in the Senate hast very except that the one new offers I proposes a total lorge of 100 instept of 00. Under this ridt, the dovernor will appoint the Commissioners, to beld effect, the for he very over for two years, and one for three years from the list of next January, and thereafter one Commissioner is to be appointed each year for a term of three years from the list of next January, and thereafter one Commissioner is to be appointed each year for a term of three years. These Commissioners shall appear "constables of the Commissioners of the Commissioners, Their compensation is S a day when comployed in their advise, with a article is S a day when employed in their advise, with a article star of the commissioners. There compensation is S a day when employed in their advise, with a article star of the content of the work of the force to the month, and shall report the work of the force to the covernor once a year. The constables are to be paid stars of the constables are to be paid stars of the constables, expense, with no perquisites. They shall exterence all common has and standary powers of constables, except the service or early process, and also all the lowers given to police or watching to the content wealth, and their powers as constables shall extend throughout the Common vesilia. The Governor shall have hower at all times, in any chargency, of which he shall be the judge, to assume content of the whole or any part of the ambienced police and constability force in any place, and to pathwize the Commissioners hereby appointed to command their assistance in the execution of critical process in suppressing riots and in preserving the peace.

#### A YOUNG WOMAN KIDNAPPED AND GUTRAGED IN ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, May 11 .- Mrs. Fisher, to-day, applied for a warrant for the arrest of a man named Rice, whom she charged with Jaidnapping and outraging her daughter, 15 years old. The girl states that on Sanda, evening, while going to church. Rice seized her in the street, gagged her, and forced her into a carriage and drave to a portion of the city unknown to her, where she was thrust into a cellar without windows or faralture He stripped her and gave her old clothes and took four rings from her flugers, cutting one of the rings off. He then violated her person, and left her with a leaf of bread and a jug of water. The next day he came again bread and a jug of water. The next day he came again and outraged her, and yesterday repeated the act. Last might be blindfolded her and took her around the city in a carriage and lett her at the corner of Eighth and Was-ington-sis. Rice took her that her mother had threatened to shoot him and now she would have something to shoot him for. Mrs. Fisher mode a statement that she had known Rice since she was a girl; that she had repeatedly known Rice since she was seen he was sick, and cared for known Rice since she was a girl; that she had repeatairen him to her house when he was sick, and care him; that he seduced her daughter when she vyears oil, and had subsequently violated her se times, she had threatened to shoot him and would dide law did not punish him. A warrant was according ged for Rice.

#### THE FEESHET IN THEMAMES RIVER-BRIDGES DAMAGED.

Washington, May 11 .- One of the spans of the South Side Railroad over the James River, six miles east of Lynchburg, has been broken, but will be repaired in 40 hours. The Orange Road has lost a bridge over the James at Lynchburg. Passengers are transferred by boats. There is no delay to passengers and freight upon the Air Line route.

#### PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .Edward Riddle, a well-known citizen of Bos-

Jones, Barnes & Co., lard-oil refiners and man-afschires, and Goorge E. Shewell, oil and stear's broker, in Philadel-phia, have failed.

have failed.

Although no positive information can be ob-regarding Mr. Espensits resignation as Minister to Berlis, the is not discredited in efficial circles in Washington. Dr. Gray of the Utica Asylum, and Dr. Vansuch of Albuny, commissioned by the Governor to inquire into the tr of Ruiss, have made their examination and referred to Albuny to the their report to the Governor. It will be ready in a day or two. It did the interries was a very remarkable cost.

Gen. Joseph Hocker visited the Boston State House vesterlay, and was received by the Assembly, then in session, with three chiers. The General thanked the Assembly for their fastering receipton, complimented the Massemble tropps in his old brigade, and pand a fitting tribate to the lorating of Gov. Andrew.

.The President has directed that Gen. N. Mich.

... The condition of Mr. W. W. Corcoran is daily becoming more critical and there is it the hope of his recovery. He is

### Tr aty of Washington, were sent yesterday to the Sena- GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.

FORT VANVRES CAPTURED, BUT RETAKEN BY THE COMMUNISTS - DARING ATTACKS ON NEUTLLY AND ASNEIRES - A BARRICADE CARRIED AT BOURG LA REINE - REAVY LOSS OF THE INSURGENTS.

LOSDON, Thursday, May 11, 1871.

A Paris dispatch says that Fort Vanvres was captured last night by the Versailles troops, and was held for a short time when it was recaptured by the Communist forces. There has been desperate fighting there to day. The fert is in a very dilapidated condition, and it will seen become imperative upon the forces of the Commune to evacuate it. The Government troops make daving attacks on Neutlly and Asnières. The Reveil says Gen. Charette commands the troops in the Bols de

The Government treeps yesterday carried the barrieades in the village of Beurg-la-Reine, killing and wounding 100 of the insurgents and capturing 43. The

cannorade continues with terrible effect.

Gen. Bosel was arrested yesterday by the Commune. and placed in the custody of M. Girardin. Lost evening they both disappeared, and it was reported that they had gene to Versailles; but to-day it is announced that the General remains outside of Paris, ready to give his

nest fance to the Communists if needed. In the Assembly to-day, a member asked for an explanation of the recent interview with the delegates from Bordeaux. M. Thiers suswered in a petulant manner, and demanded a vote of confidence. After much excite ment in the Chamber vote was taken and M. Thiers was

substained by 4th to ic.

The principal attack of the Versailles troops is expected at Anteuil and Point du Jour. Both sides are mssing their troops, and a great battle is anticipated. M. Delescluze has been appointed delegate Minister of

The National Guard of the Arrondissement Vangirard and the Pautheon have refused to murch sgainst the Versaliles troops. The fall of the Column of Vendome is, t is said, now defind ively fixed for Friday,

City of Paris for the holding of its Mandelpal Councils Thiers, the Commune has decreed the seizure of his fur-

The United States storeship Relief, from New York and Philadelphia, laden with provinces for the sufferers in France from the late war, has arrived off the Scilly

THE TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS CONCERNING ITS STIP-LATIONS-THE SIGNING OF THE THEATY

ANNOUNCED IN THE ASSEMBLY. Lexibon, Thursday, May 11, 1871. There are contradictory reports in circulation here to-day concer dug the treaty between Germany and France just signed of Frankfort-on-the-Moin.

atch from Versailles states that in the Prouch ditions imposed by Prince disnered could be obtained. At ther report announces that the new treaty abroates the commercial treaty between Prance and Gery, and gives to Pressia the control of the ratiways

It is also reported that Prince Bismarck has promised to re-inemish one million of the war indemnity on the

on by Prusena of the railway from Thionville to

m-the-Main, containing the following statement: The as have, in the treaty just concluded, promised to send back to France the provisions interned in fermance. A French loan of one miliard of Prince bismarck consents to the decrease of the wor Ton Paris forts still held by the German troops conditions of the treaty of peace are fulfilled. to make arrangements for the speedy re-

A dispatch from Frankfort says that Prince Pismarck rned to Berlin, and M. M. Favre and Ponyer Quartler have statied for Versailles.

#### ENGLAND. PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON. Thursday, May 11, 1871. In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Monneil, Postmaster-General, expressed his inability to a plain why the Cunard Steamship Company decline to bring the American mails. The Army Regulation bill

was delated at length. In the Hou e of Lords, in reply to a question from the Opposition, Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, doctined to state whether the Eurlish claims on the United States would be adjudicated in Eugland,

## ALGERIA.

THE INSURGENTS DEFEATED AND THEIR LEADER
E ILLED.
VERSAULES, Thursday, May II, 1871.

Important news has been received from Algeria, where the condition of nifairs has decidedly im-The Arab insurgents have been defeated in an men ement in which their leader, Killie Mokrani, was

## PERSIA.

A TERRIBLE DROUTH-THE PEOPLE DYING OF STARVATION.

Lendon, Thursday, May 11, 1871. Special dispatches from Bombay report a famine in Persia from lack of rain, and that thousands of the inhabitants are dying.

## URUGUAY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS-A NEW LOAN PROPOSED.

MONTEVIDEO, April 1.-This port has been closed to all vessels from the Argentine Republic and Paraguny. The decree to that effect was promulgated to-day, owing to the very bad accounts received from Buenos Ayres regarding the unprecedented spread of

Buenos Ayres regarding the support the appearance the yellow fever.

Advices from parts of Paraguay report the appearance of chol ra. The latest advices from Buenos Ayres report the rapid increase of the fever. The deaths number upward of 200 a day, netwithstanding the great decrease in the population by the migration of over one-half of the readonts to the caup districts. A panic, of course, prevails, but the Sandary Commission is doing all in its power to assist the needy, and introduce measures necessary to improve the health of the city. The greater portion of the business piaces are closed, as are also the n of the business pinces are closed, as are also the

public offices and schools, and the streets are shent and descried. The health of this place continues good. The natural drainage of the cit is excellent, and its situation gives it an advantage in point of health over any other South

it an advantage in point of health over any other sound.

American city.

The latest advices from the army in the camp report favorably for the Government cause. Aparido, the insurgent chief, was being parassed by the forces under Gen. Suarcz in the Department of Tacmarambo, the most northerly in the Republic, and it was expected that an engagement would take place immediately, or that the rebels would be driven into Brazil.

The Government has convoked the Chambers in an extraordinary session, to authorize measures for carrying on the war and meeting the present obligations. The Government asks for \$4,000,000. The scheme meets with strong opposition.

## THE CHENEY CONTROVERSEY.

CHICAGO, May 11 .- One of the persons present at the meeting on Monday, on the subject of the Chency controversey, denys that the Bishop proposed to sus pend the pronunciation of Mr. Cheney's sentence till the meeting of the next General Convention. A proposal, it is said, somewhat resembling this was moved at the afternoon meeting, but the hopelessness of any such setafternoon meeting, but the hopelessness of any such set-tlement of the difficulty, even a summing that the law would allow the Bishop to accept such a solution, was shown by the utter refusal of Mr. Chency to use the ob-noxious term under any electionstances, and the refusal of his vestry to recommend him to suspend the exercise of his clerical functions until the assembling of the Con-vention. It was, indeed, proposed that Mr. Chency should omit the baptismal service altogether during that

that he should be at liberty to continue the exercise of all lds other functions in direct contempt of the sentence of suspension already pronounced. The report that flishep Whitehouse telegraphed to the Rev. J. Cotton Smith that he would not be allowed to preach next Sab-bath in Mr. Chency's pulpit, is also regarded as false.

#### THE COAL TROUBLES.

THE COAL TROUBLES COMING TO AN END-PACIFIC PROPOSITION FROM THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 11-Midnight .- The last murneurs of riot have died out, and all the events of the day indicate a definite conclusion of the "long This good result has been attained by the pa tience and excellent temper of the miners, who with the whole power of the railroads and operators against them, have really gained a victory after all. The weak defection of the laborers to a sorry end to-day. The feeble remnant of this band met to discuss the situation, and the measures necessary for adoption, but the attendance was so meager, that after a futile effort the assembly dispersed discomfited. The great event, bowever, on which the whole business urns is comprised in the following proposition of the

Delaware and Hudson Company: "To the Miner's Committee: Your proposition of the 20th that, is received. We have no objection to arbitration, provided the men will consent to the following conflittons:

Tuor. Dickson, Posident D. & H. C. C. position has been well received, and resumption is but a question of a few hours. The men in the Providence region have unanimously resolved to accept the Company's terms as thus indicated, and go to work at

THE STRIKE ENDED IN THE SCHUYLKILL RE-GION-THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11 .- A dispatch from ottaville says the following is a memorandum of the greement signed at noon by the officers of both organizations. The agreement insures strady work in the Schneihill region for the remainder of the year. Tells will be reduced at once by the railroad companies, thus

The operators' proposition made in Philadelphia, is a six to be \$2.20 of Park Carbon, will outside at super week, at \$25 twent to be reduced by per cont from the present the advance or on line of wages to be 1 per control in the price.

made under the following conditions and terms:

Second: The Mages to be paid in accordance the conteries. Wages to be paid in accordance to the mopine.

Third: Prices shall be obtained from the list of all the operators shipping over 2000 tans in 1850. Five operators shipping over 2000 tans in 1850, Five operators shall be chosen from this list, by let, on the 19th day of each mouth (i) if talls or Southy, then on the preceding the day), by four persons to be chosen by the Board of the day), by four persons to be chosen by the Board of the day), by four persons to be chosen by the Board of the day), by four persons to be chosen by the Board of the day). street and mone of the chosen by the Board of chand two by the Miners' and Laborers' Association of the chosen is a floward to each Consideration of the chosen is above, on er before the 16th day of the later of the later on sanday, then on the preceding street. It was unit amounce by circular the average obtained the statements as a resented.

## THE MACE-CORUEN FIGHT.

PORT DOVER, Out., May 11.-The fight between Coburn and Mace was prevented by the Canadian The men entered the ring shortly after soon, but during the first "round," and before a blow was struck, the Sheriff and County Judge, backed by a relevant soldiers from Share e, dispersed the crowd, who fled in every direction. Dick Hollywood, the referce, has decided that the men shall meet at 100 clock to more wat Erc. Pena, when he will name the fighting

more wat Erie, Pena., when he will name the fighting ground.

The following description is given of the "fight:"

No same risk Mace put up his hands at the "scratch" than Coborn began eaching to his corner. Mace followed him up at a short distance, but after a few feints returned to the center of the riag and stood booking at Coborn. It was evidently the Literation of the latter to force Mace to take the initiative and fight in his (Coborn's) corner, if he fought at all; walle Mace was not willing to all ow his amagonist to have his will in this respect. The "forch;" as it receeded, with the exception of the interest of the men, and their will in keeping out of one another's way, was too tediens to be writhy of extended report. Mace was lavays ready to fight at the scratch, has not willing to so in Coborn's corner, and Coborn would fight nowner che.

nere clies.
At times the men stood contemplating each other for At times the men stood contemplating each other for as much as five binnies at a time, without raising their arms; and during the entire progress of this extraordinary round the men did not, in a single instance, touch each other's skin, even in parrying blows.

There was no variation in the programme until two minutes part I, when to "fight" had been in progress over an hour. Then the ery of "ponice" was russed, but little attention was paid to it.

Five minutes later, however, and while they were fenting and designing in close quarters, and showing more signs of meaning business than before, the "mill" was subclicity interrupted by the Canadian authorities.

### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Myriads of grasshoppers are destroying the

. Loaded boats were passing through the "Ox personal, the scene of the recent goat break in the Eric Canal. 

....The imprisonment of Capt. Griffin of the on schools Library to the antiorities of Sagas Is Grande, Cobs, expense examination at the Department of State.

Capt. Selfridge will probably delay a full refluction of the relaxity of the country. The full dispetches received from him is to the effect that the expenses because an execution.

Williamson's system of steam canal towage by

.... Gov. Hoffman has signed the bill incorporating the company for constructing a tridge erose the Hudson at Pough, see. The event will be evolvented in that city, on Saturday, by an door meeting, moste, freworks, &c. Active preparations will be htatel to carry on the work at once.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. The Pullman car-manufacturing shop at De-

Six buildings, containing the principal stores town of San Bernardino, Can, were burned on the 8th inst. town of San Bernardino, Car., were brine an absence of San Bernardino, Car., ever brine and the san array lichnoid. Ind., yesterlay, charged with forgery on the Second as Bank of Cincincari to be amount of \$12,000.

John Savayer of Portland, contractor on the Falls and Online Rallmal, while passing through the woods between

Falls and Onique Railond, while passing through the woods between the and Onique, Mark, an Torollar night, was robbed of \$4,500 by men, who presented photols at him.

The losses by the fire at Monmouth, III., on will reach over \$100,000. Forty-four stores were barsed out. I have not a superson of gaupowder and by falling timbers.

Sample Laborator William and Mark and Monmouth and the condens to by the Ku-Klux to tell me just what had been done to by the Ku-Klux to tell me just what had been done to by the Ku-Klux to tell me just what had been done to by the Ku-Klux to tell me just what had been done to be the condens to the con

jured by an exposent of guspower and syming sinters.

Sarrah Johnson of Williamson, Tenn., while attempting, some days ago, to separate two game cocks that were ighting, was wounded in the arm by the spur of one of them. Tetanus ensued, and she died. Her bushood, whe was consumptive, was so affected by her fouth that he died, and wee having at the same time as his wife.

# THROUGH THE SOUTH.

AMONG THE KU-KLUX.

A CAROLINA HIGHWAY-"LOW-DOWN" PROPLE-A COTTON FACTORY—A TALK WITH VICTIMS
OF RU-KLUX OUTRAGES — RETALIATION THREATENED.

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 6 .- It is 32 miles

from Greenville to this place, across a lonely, dreary country, more than half of it a wilderness, peopled, for the most part, by "low-down whites," whose caldns are a mile or two apart along the road. The dwellings of these people are of logs or unpainted beards, and are uniformly without glass windows, the light coming in through square sportures, about three feet by two in size, closed at night by rade board shutters. Although the read is the highway between two of the most con siderable towns in the up country, it is an unfrequented track, nearly impassable in some places by reason of the gullies washed by the rains, and m others almost lost in the woods, where the rare passage of hoofs and wheels makes but little impression upon the rank vegetation. I was eight hours in traversing it, on Wednesday, with a stout team. My driver was a strange specimen of mingled shrewdness and ignorance, from the mountains of Western North Carolina. He teld me that he was ossessed of a stick cut by a soldier from the grave of Napeleon, in Virginia, he thought; but he did not "rightly know whar." I asked him why the people along the road were so poor, and why they did not cultivate more land. He "allowed" that it was because they were "too derned lazy," and the profoundest philosopher could not have answered the question with more wisdom. Laziness is clearly their besetting sin. The men appear to have no ambition, and are contented if they can raise eern and bacon enough to eat, and a bale or two of cotton with which to procure a little money and buy "stere cloth, and an abundance of cheap whisky; as for the women, their happiness consists in sitting upon the dirty plazzas in front of their house and sucking snuff from the chawed ends of pine sticks. At nearly every house we passed, two or three slatternly creatures were gaged in this disgusting amusement, staring at us, stick in mouth, with a listless, stupid curiosity. Eleven miles out from Greenville we passed two cotton

factories driven by water-power; around them clustered two or three dozen log cabins, a stere, and a few frame houses, belonging probably to the mill owners. I went into one of the factories and found all the operators were white girls and women, except the overseers. The pre-prictor said that he made 1,000 yards of cloth a day from 1,200 spindles, and that he employed 72 hands, paying them 50 cents a day. " Can people live on 50 cents a day here !" I asked. "Oh, yes," he replied, "it costs them only \$2 a week for their board, and that leaves them \$1 a week to buy their clothes with." "But do you have no trouble in fluding women who will work for such low wages t" "Trouble t why I could get ten times as many if I wanted them." " How many hours a day do they work ?" "Well, at this time of the year, we work them from light to light, stopping for meals." The poor creatures who are on their feet for 14 hours a day, tending the machines, were thin, sallow, flat-chested women and prematurely old girls, all dressed in the coarsest cotton cloth, such as planters used to furnish to their negro field hands. They were out plain even to agliness. It seemed, though, that their hard life of constant toll, and their wretched surroundags, had not destroyed in them the woman's love of adornment, for not a few had roses in their hair and on their dirty gowns.

We drove into Spartanburg in the evening, in the midst of a cold, drizzling rain. The place had a dismal look, with its dirty streets and unpainted buildings broken windows, and it was highly suggestive of Ku-Klux proclivities. The muchly water rushing along the gutters seemed to gurgle "Ku-Klax," and the crowd of loafers engaged in soiling the hotel piazza by profusely expectorating tobacce-juice, looked like members of the Klau high up in the degrees. A man who proved to be the landlord said, as the carriage stopped, that a servant would seen be out to take my portmanteau, but as none came I carried it in and asked for a room. The landlord made no reply, but went off to wait on some customers at the bar below. When he returned he went into the back-yard and pounded a triangle, which finally brought a negro, who was teld to get a room in order. In an hour the negro came and took me to a damp and unwholesome room, into which a little light managed to penetrate through ten years' deposit of dirt upon the window-panes. A piece of moldy, decayed matting that covered part of the floor gave forth a clammy smell, and a colony of mice, which I disturbed behind the washstand, scampered off to a safer retreat under the bureau. A short tour of inspection through the hotel (which was the dirtiest I ever saw) convinced me that I was no worse off than other lodgers, and that there was nothing to be done but to put up with the pingga, to shiver and walt for supper. I was not a little pleased to see a cavalry sergeant and four tall troopers come up the street and mount guard in an opposite building, where some militia arms, much covered by the Ku-Klux, were stored. It was cheering to find that the power of the United States, if not its civilization, extended into this Next morning I found the camp of the cavalry com-

pany forming the garrison in an oak grove on the out-

kirts of the town. The captain said that the Ku-Klux bands reamed the country every Saturday night, taking negroes from their cubins and trutally whipping them, but that he had no authority to molest the outlaws. He was satisfied that he could easily capture a party of the masked rufficus if his orders would permit. I learn that before the troops came, two months ago, the few Republicans in the town did not dare to sleep in their separate houses, but that each night they assembled armed at one of their houses prepared for an attack. One night a party of nearly 200 mounted Ku-Klux camped a mile out of town, and both parties threw ont pickets, but no attack took place. The acts of violence began on the day of election, and thave continued ever since. I am told that three men have since been killed in the county, from 20 to 40 have been wounded by ball, and hundreds have been whipped. No arrests have been made save in one instance; then the Grand Jury found no bill, and the Justice, a white man, who caused the arrests to be made, was driven away from his home, ten miles from town, and has not ventured to return. Many white men have been whipped and forced publicly to recounce the Republican party, by cards in the Democratic paper, or declarations made from the Court-House steps. I have the names of several of these, but have been entreated not to publish them for fear it would provoke more viclence against them. Their narrations are so much alike that an account of one case will suffice. About the middle of March an old man of 69 years, a member of a church, and in all respects a worthy citizen, was dragged from his bed by masked men, who broke into his house. A meal-sack was pulled over his head and he was taken into the yard and whipped until he promised to go up on the Court-House steps next "Sales Day" and publicly declare that he would never again vote a ablican ticket. If he did not do this they said they would kill him. He kept the secret until the day approached, and then, in great agony of mind, he came to own and told the officer commanding the troops of the occurrence, who promised to station a guard at his house. The old man said that, sooner or later, the guard must be removed, and then he would be in greater danger than before. If it were not for his family, he said, the Ku-Kiux might kill him before he would abandon his principles, but dixy to them compelled him to seek afety. So when the day came he went up the steps of

a slow and solima manner to tell how a dezen men with masks and white gowns had come to like house and demanded admittance; but when he proceeded in his nar-rative to the point where they took him into the yard and broke down his peach-trees to get whips to beat him with, he become more and more excited, until he sprang from his chair, and in a blobby dramatic mouner imitated y gestures the severe blows they had given him, and he kicks with which they had fluxly released him. What did they say to your" I asked, "Dey what did they mean by 'turn't'" vote no more Republicant tieted." "And d left his little farm afterwards, abandoning " sech a fine crap" of corn and pointor, and losing all his year's work. This he told in a mournful fone, and then, in a me ited manner than before, he said, "But Fil never turn! man, with budy heir and of a brown complexion plowed with one of them that very day. After they had beaten him, they went to mother house near by and ownship in which he hard every colored man had been whipped except two who were Democrats, and three Klux. One man who tried to get away they had shot and killed. The Kn-Klux were usually out Saturday nights, he said, and they never started until near odd-night. The next man who told his stary and been whipped the previous Satarday. Another had related how be had heard the Ku-Khrx coming and had hid in the bushes. They struck his wife with a pistol and threatened to kill her if she did not tell where he was; but, fludder she did not know, they went away. He followed them, keeping out of sight, and saw them break into the houses of for his neighbors and whip them, in every case feiling them that it was because they had voted a "damned Radical lated with great exactness of detail, and obvious truth fulness; and listened to by the crowd with an engerness and earnestness that showed what a terrible resulty this Ku-Klux business is to the negroes. Fifting that the accounts all corroborated each other as to the avowed purpose of the whipping, and as to the disguises and appearance of the outlaws, I distribed the crowd at about 10 o'clock, without waiting to hear more, and returned to

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passing derkness of the night. The man commenced in

Seen after a man called at my room, and talked for hour about the Ku-Klux outrages. He seld he was a native of South Caroline, and had taken an netive part in polities on the Republican side. Unless the Ku-Klux could be suppressed, he believed that the Ropublican party in Spectanisms County would be entirely destroyed. The negroes had already been thoroughly frightened, and would be kept so until the next election. Laws and courts of justice afforded no remedy, for, with the fear of murder before them, no witnesses would tea-tify against the Ku-Kiux, and no juries would indict or convict. His remedy was retaliation. "We must meet violence with violence," he said, "or cless submit to be whipped and shot, according to the pleasure of these vil-lains. If this thing goes on much longer there will be an organization of white Republicans, who will retain to for very outrage committed. The negroes have not the panized, would soon break up the Ku-Klex. We know the they are, and would punish only the gailty. Of course somebody would be killed on both sides, but there is no other way to have peace here."

A community whose young men meet on the streetcorners at night to plot outriges and murder, or prowl bout the country in diami-e to see arge defeaselers men proper educational influences, and yet tals town is the site of three colleges, two of which are now in operation These are Wofford College and the Spartanburg Female College. The third, St. John's (Episcopal), has not been open since the war. The editor of the Democratic county paper, an intelligent and fair coinded man, who fought through the war from Sumfer to Application in the Con-Klux had been busy in different parts of the county, but did not think they undested people for their political opinions. He thought they only punished men who were believed to be guilty of theft or other crimes. If they had a political offect in view, he could not understand why they were at work now so long essness a great misfortune to the community, but maintained that the responsibility rested with the dishonest State Government, whose acts had so entaged the people that violence was the natural result. We passed n our walk a five-story i rick house, which, he said, had lately been sold, with eight acres of ground, for \$2,000. A large frame house near by had changed owners at \$1,500, and another at \$1,500. I told the editor that similar property to a Northern village of like size, would be worth three times as much, and got from him a half admission that the Ku-Klux were responsible for those low prices and for the general duliness and decay of the town. "When your people are convinced," I said, "that this state of lawlessuess depreciates the value of their property more than one half, they will not be long in put-ting a step to it." This he took in good part, saying ithat he believed that the town had many natural adventages

and would soon double his population if it were not for The Female Seminary occuries four ugly brick buildlugs fronting upon a pretty grove of f warf oals a mile
from the village, nearer to work is W fford College, a
structure in a decayed and rained condition. The steps
leading to the high period lave roofed away, and the
window-suches made out a beggerly slower of glass. The
endowments of the College, a bethed of institution, were
all invested in Confederate bonds and every cultar was
lost. It is ket from sharing the face of the re-lamoning
College of the Zollegebules out of the standards
conversed. These through many of the arterials are
if great scholarship and verify judeling by two with wasn
I conversed. They they app man go subaries that leavely
keep the wolf from Uefr doors, hoping for bester days
for the semod they have.

U. S. REVENUE COLLECTORS THREATENED. THE LAWS SET AT DEPLANCE—THE PRESIDENT APPEALED TO FOR THOOPS.

Washington, May 11.-Collector Domidson of the First South Carolina Revenue District has written a long letter to Commission Pleasonten upon the condition of soci ty in his district, which he describes as such that unless the Government interferes its representatives will be driven to abundon their work, and leave their houses for the latter protection of life a erty. The Collector says that for a year past he has been frequently warned of danger to himself and family. He tates that throughout his district there exists a wellorganized society whose object is to control social and political settos, and is composed of soldiers and friends of the late Con ederacy; that in every county of the district they are mardering representative men, friends of the Government, white and colored. He states that in Chesterfield County on the 19th ult., Robert Melion was called from his bed at midnight and shot down; his wife was foolly murdered, and his daughter was badly wounded. Melton was a tax collector in the employ of Mr. Donaldson, and his offense, the latter states, was

principles, but disty to them compelled him to seek safety. So when the day came he went up the steps of the Court-House, and, in the sight of the officers of the civil law, to whom he knew it would be vain to appeal for justice, even in her very temple, he declared in a trembling voice his adherence to the Democratic party, and his regret that he had ever acted with the Radicals.

After hearing accounts from the Republicans living in Spartanburg of the many outrages like this perpetrated throughout the county, I was anxious to see and talk with some of the victims themselves; and, learning that a number of negroes who had been recently whipped had come into the town for protection, I managed to get me last night at the house of a certain white Republicans a little way out of town. I think the negroes took can a little way out of town. I think the negroes took me for some agent of the Government who had come me for some agent of the Government who had come alittle way out of town. I think the negroes took can a little way out of town. I think the negroes took the place of meeting, after dark, I found a group of 20 the place of meeting, after dark, I found a group of 20 the place of meeting, after dark, I found a group of 20 the place of meeting, after dark, I found a group of 20 the place of meeting, after dark, I found a group of 20 the place of meeting, after dark, I found a group of 20 the place of meeting, after dark, I found a group of 20 the place of meeting, after dark, I found a group of 20 the place of meeting, after dark, I found a group of 20 the place of meeting, after dark, I found a group of 20 the place of meeting, after dark and the colored people were getting wanted to know how the colored people were getting wanted to know how the colored people were getting wanted to know how the colored people were getting wanted to know how the colored people were getting along, and this hold them that I to be the place of meeting, and the foundation of the foundation asks that they not have a getting the p